

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, June 24, 2002

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L13	above average adj5 northern leaf	9	L13
L12	above average adj5 fusarium	10	L12
L11	relative maturity adj5 107	6	L11
L10	34B97 and (corn or maize)	0	L10
L9	L8 and l7 and l4 and l2	0	L9
L8	L5 and (corn or maize)	10	L8
L7	L6 and (corn or maize)	220	L7
L6	cob color adj5 red	220	L6
L5	glume color adj5 purple	10	L5
L4	L3 and (corn or maize)	81	L4
L3	anther color adj5 pink	83	L3
L2	L1 and (corn or maize)	40	L2
L1	silk color adj5 light green	40	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS	3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS	4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS	5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS	6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS	7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS	8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS	9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL
NEWS	10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS	11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS	12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS	14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS	15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS	16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS	17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS	18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS	19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS EXPRESS			February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:00:24 ON 24 JUN 2002

=> file agricola biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 15:00:34 ON 24 JUN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:00:34 ON 24 JUN 2002
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=> s anther color (10w) pink

L1 0 ANTHOR COLOR (10W) PINK

=> s silk color (10w) light green

L2 0 SILK COLOR (10W) LIGHT GREEN

=> s cob color (10w) red

L3 0 COB COLOR (10W) RED

=> s 34b97 and (corn or maize)

L4 0 34B97 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s fusarium ear rot and (corn or maize)

L5 40 FUSARIUM EAR ROT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l5 and test weight

L6 0 L5 AND TEST WEIGHT

=> s l5 and yield

L7 5 L5 AND YIELD

=> d 1-5 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 AGRICOLA

TI Importance of the husk covering on the susceptibility of **corn** hybrids to **Fusarium ear rot**.

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TI Importance of the husk covering on the susceptibility of **corn** hybrids to **Fusarium ear rot**.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Genetic and agronomic evaluation of short-season quality protein **maize**.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI A NEW MODIFIED SINGLE CROSS **MAIZE** HYBRID JECHEONOK.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI EFFECT OF **FUSARIUM EAR ROT** ON **CORN** YIELDS.

=> d 1-5 ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 AGRICOLA

AB The role of the husk covering and the influence of intra-ear thrips infestation on severity of **Fusarium ear rot** (Fusarium moniliforme) were evaluated in 1990, 1991, and 1992 among **corn** (Zea mays) hybrids previously rated as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant to **Fusarium ear rot**. For the three treatments imposed on individual **corn** ears in 1990, ears were either left untreated, wrapped with a strip of parafilm at the ear tip to maintain a tight seal, or husk layers were split open along

one side of the ear 1 to 2 weeks after pollination to partially expose the developing kernels. In 1991 and 1992, two additional treatments, split husks followed by acephate insecticide application and insecticide application to ears with intact husks, were added. Split husks compromised the natural barrier to insects and fungi and significantly increased **Fusarium ear rot** severity among all corn hybrids in 1990 and 1991. In 1992, a year with naturally high levels of disease, split husks significantly increased disease severity among the resistant hybrids, but did not affect the susceptible hybrids. Acephate applied to ears with split husks reduced ear rot among all hybrids. Grain yields were significantly less in ears with split husks for all hybrids in 1990 and 1991, and for the resistant hybrids in 1992. Grain yields were higher for all insecticide-treated hybrids each year. These results demonstrate that susceptibility to **Fusarium ear rot** is influenced by both husk morphology and intra-ear thrips infestation.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
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L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 AB Development of early-maturing hybrid cultivars of Quality Protein **Maize** (QPM), a hard-endosperm high-lysine **maize** (*Zea mays* L.), could provide a balanced-protein alternative feed crop for northern temperate areas. A set of inbred lines derived from QPM germplasm was used as the base population for three experiments conducted in eastern Canada: an eight-parent one-half diallel analysis, an evaluation of inbred performance, and an evaluation of resistance of **Fusarium ear rot** (*Fusarium gramine*). In the diallel analysis, general combining ability effects were significant for grain yield, moisture at harvest, and kernel opacity. Specific combining ability effects were also significant and accounted for 20 and 13% of the genotypic variability for grain yield and moisture at harvest, respectively. Some QPM hybrids yielded well, but they had relatively high levels of grain moisture at harvest, indicating a need to breed for improved adaptation. Within the base population of QPM inbreds, the variation and repeatability for most agronomic traits and for resistance to **Fusarium ear rot** appeared to be adequate to allow development of agronomically superior QPM inbreds and hybrids for northern temperate **maize** growing regions.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 AB Jecheonok, a new modified single cross **maize** hybrid, was developed from the cross (KS8 .times. B68) .times. KS5. Grain and silage yields of Jecheonok are higher than other recommended hybrids. Seed production is higher than single cross hybrids. Jecheonok is of a medium late maturity with the number of days to silking of 88 days for single cropping and 63 days for double cropping after barley. Plant and ear heights and 100 kernel weight of Jecheonok were similar to those of Suweon 19, while number of ears per plants and ear length were higher than the latter. This hybrid is resistant to *Helminthosporium maydis* and *H. turcicum*, moderately resistant to **Fusarium ear rot**, and susceptible to MRDV [**maize** rough dwarf virus]. Jecheonok showed some degree of resistance to MRDV at early stage of growth. Jecheonok is resistant to oriental **corn** borer (*Ostrinia furnacalis* Guenee). Jecheonok outyielded Suweon 19 by 7 and 3% for grain in single cropping and silage, respectively, while the grain **yield** was lower than Suweon 19 in double cropping after barley. The difference was not statistically significant. The yields of Jecheonok were very stable over the years and locations tested. Inbred KS8 would be used as a male when seed parent KS8 .times. B68 is produced.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 AB Fungi from the genus *Fusarium*, particularly *F. graminearum* and *F. moniliforme*, frequently cause ear rot of **corn**. The degree of damage varies according to the conditions for development and distribution of the pathogens as well as susceptibility of the plants. Besides decreasing **corn** yields, the fungi secrete toxic substances, causing mycotoxicoses in domestic animals. The efficiency of **corn** breeding for resistance to **Fusarium ear rot** may be expressed through **yield** as well as other indicators. In 1975-1977, a number of approved **corn** hybrids, prospective hybrids and inbred lines were tested. Ears were inoculated 10 days after silking using the most pathogenic isolates of *F. graminearum*. Infection intensity was evaluated during harvest, on a scale of 0-5. Average decreases of grain **yield** after inoculation were 32.2-58.5% for the tested hybrids and 15.6-22.3% for the inbred lines.

=> d 1-5 so

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 AGRICOLA
 SO Plant disease, Feb 1996. Vol. 80, No. 2. p. 208-210
 Publisher: [St. Paul, Minn., American Phytopathological Society]
 CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Plant Disease, (1996) Vol. 80, No. 2, pp. 208-210.
 ISSN: 0191-2917.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Canadian Journal of Plant Science, (1992) Vol. 72, No. 4, pp. 1171-1181.
 ISSN: 0008-4220.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO RES REP OFF RURAL DEV (SUWON), (1981 (RECD 1982)) 23 (CROP), 169-174.
 CODEN: NSYPAS. ISSN: 0075-6865.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO ZAST BILJA, (1979 (RECD 1980)) 30 (149), 223-228.
 CODEN: ZABIAY. ISSN: 0372-7866.

=> s 15 and northern leaf blight

L8 0 L5 AND NORTHERN LEAF BLIGHT

=> s 15 and grain quality
L9 0 L5 AND GRAIN QUALITY

=> s northern leaf blight and (corn or maize)
L10 137 NORTHERN LEAF BLIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l10 and yield
L11 29 L10 AND YIELD

=> s l11 and (excellent yield or good yield or high yield)
L12 0 L11 AND (EXCELLENT YIELD OR GOOD YIELD OR HIGH YIELD)

=> d l11 1-10 ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Disease severity and **yield** of sweet **corn** hybrids with resistance to **northern leaf blight**.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Effect of planting density of **maize** on the progress and spread of **northern leaf blight** from *Exserohilum turcicum* infested residue source.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Effect of time and rate of N sidedress application on northern **corn** leaf blight severity and the associated **yield** loss.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Effects of races 0 and 1 of *Exserohilum turcicum* on sweet **corn** hybrids differing for Ht- and partial resistance to **northern leaf blight**.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Relationships between **yield** of sweet **corn** and **northern leaf blight** caused by *Exserohilum turcicum*.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Effects of **northern leaf blight** and detasseling on yields and **yield** components of **corn** inbreds.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Classification of sweet **corn** hybrid reactions to common rust, **northern leaf blight**, Stewart's wilt, and Goss' wilt and associated **yield** reductions.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 29 AGRICOLA
TI Disease development and **yield** losses associated with **northern leaf blight** on **corn**.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI [**Corn** populations genetic value for disease resistance in off season sowing "safrinha" conditions.
Original Title: Valor genetico de populacoes de milho para resistencia a doencas em condicoes de "safrinha"..

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Disease severity and **yield** of sweet **corn** hybrids with resistance to **northern leaf blight**.

=> d ab

L12 HAS NO ANSWERS

L10 137 SEA NORTHERN LEAF BLIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

L11 29 SEA L10 AND YIELD

L12 0 SEA L11 AND (EXCELLENT YIELD OR GOOD YIELD OR HIGH YIELD)

=> d l11 ab

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 29 AGRICOLA

AB Reactions of supersweet (sh2) sweet **corn** to **northern leaf blight** (NLB) and associated yields were evaluated in Belle Glade, Florida and Urbana, Illinois in **yield-loss** trials, hybrid evaluations, and evaluations of breeding materials. Hybrids differed significantly for NLB in all trials. Severity of NLB ranged from 0 to 66% on 35 sh2 hybrids in **yield-loss** trials, and from 0 to 60% on 80 sh2 hybrids in hybrid evaluations. NLB ratings ranged from 1 to 9 (approximately 0 to 80% severity) on 375 hybrids and 186 inbred lines in evaluations of breeding materials. Various methods of rating NLB and ratings from multiple dates were highly correlated, with correlation coefficients ranging from 0.76 to 0.98. **Yield**, measured as weight of ears and number of marketable ears from inoculated plots as a percentage of that from control plots, decreased as disease severity increased. Linear or quadratic regression models explained 31 to 70% of the variation in percent **yield** as a function of disease severity at harvest. The effects of NLB on **yield** were limited by NLB-resistance in several hybrids, including CCO 3268, Chieftain, Crisp N Sweet 710A, Day Star, Envy, Forever, GSS 1526, Jupiter, Midship, Prime Plus, Sch 5005, and SummerSweet 7630. Although high levels of partial resistance to NLB were prevalent among 375 new experimental sh2 hybrids and 186 sh2 inbred lines evaluated in 1995, use of the gene HtN may increase in the near future as breeders are incorporating this resistance into new inbreds and hybrids. Breeders and plant pathologists would be wise to continue improving partial resistance to NLB without using the gene HtN in genotypes with adequate levels of partial resistance, because the widespread use of the gene HtN will select for virulent races of *Exserohilum turcicum* which occur in Florida, or for races with new combinations of virulence.

=> s l10 and brittle stalk

L13 0 L10 AND BRITTLE STALK

=> s l10 and test weight

L14 0 L10 AND TEST WEIGHT